Carolina Observer.

VOL. VIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1824. [NO. [illegible]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

[illegible] Fairmont Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the northeast side of the north east branch of the Cape Fear river, and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for itis uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and by which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well to the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expence of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four valuable saw mills, some of which *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and the secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a prodertyoffered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable promise of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, by using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful devastation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞ And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail.

JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh, sept. 12. 18*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tosh's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.



The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,

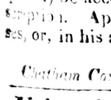


A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which is situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and is one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde, Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES

Chatham County, Nov. 25.——27tf.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.



BY virtue of the authority in me vested by the late Will and Testament of Mrs. Eliza Ramsey, dec'd. I offer for sale, a valuable tract of land, on the south side of Deep River, Chatham county, containing about 640 acres, 200 acres of which are under cultivation; about 100 of it is low ground, or river land. The situation is well known by the name of Stokes Place, (at Ramsey's, now Boylan's Ferry.) It is a desirable situation, and well calculated for a Country Store.

Also, a desirable situation near the Gulph, known by the name of Mr. Collum's place, containing about 125 acres of good land, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Dalbuitz, and Robt. Palmer, Esq. with a good dwelling house and necessary outhouses.

Further particulars of the beforementioned lands may be had by application to Arch'd. McBryde, or Philip Alston, Esqrs

Terms of sale, 6, 12 and 18 months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security, or a mortgage on the property if required.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Executor.*

Fayetteville, July 20, 1824.—a2mt'79

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register will please insert the above advertisement, and forward their account to this Office for payment.

A first rate Journeyman Sadler will meet with constant employment this summer, by applying to

J. B. CHISHOLM.

Fayetteville, July 28th, 1824.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3¼ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, } PLAIDS
Domestic Caroline, } PLAIDS
And Tartan } PLAIDS
Cashmere, } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
Merino, Printed, } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
and Cassimere } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines } SILKS
Do do figured and stripe } SILKS
Do coloured do } SILKS
Do do Italian Lustring } SILKS
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lambs Wool } Hosiery.
black and white Silk } Hosiery.
do do Cotton } Hosiery.
Ladies' Kid, } GLOVES.
Silk, } GLOVES.
Beaver and Castor } GLOVES.
Gentlemen's Buckskin, } GLOVES.
York Tan, } GLOVES.
and Silk } GLOVES.
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 5-4 and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestic.
Do do bleached do do } Domestic.
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks, } Domestic.
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes, } Domestic.
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
5-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, } MUSLINS.
Mull and Book } MUSLINS.
Do plain do do } MUSLINS.
Cambric and Jaconet do } MUSLINS.

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes, all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira, } WINES.
Teneriffe, and } WINES.
Vin de Grave, } WINES.
Cognac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers,

200 *casks Cut Nails and Brads*, to wit:

4d 4½d. 5d 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes—*Also,*

6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and *20d.* flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824.—32*

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For saleby J. HUSKE

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')
For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

Ap 1, 41824 58

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

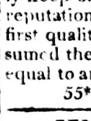
March 31, 1824. 56tf.

FOR SALE,

Drafts on New-York and Philadelphia at sight, and United States' Bank Notes.

Apply to
JAMES DONALDSON, or to
MARTIN MACPHERSON Sen.

11th August. 1824.



A comfortable dwelling-house on Green-street to rent. The house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker, near the Court-House, has been thoroughly repaired, and will be rented on moderate terms.

Apply to DUNCAN THOMPSON.

RUNAWAYS.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Richmond county, N. Carolina, on the 15th day of Augnst, two negroes: Scipio and John, who say they belong to Edward Roberson, of Williamsburg, Virginia. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, Jailor,

August 24, 1824.—377p.

Sheriff Deeds, for sale at this Office.

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, which he offers, as heretofore, at *unusually low prices.* Among which are

Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Blk Sinchews and Sarsnetts } SILKS,
Levantine } SILKS,
Green Florence } SILKS,
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Droghedas

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, *cheap*
Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards, Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices.*

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *good bargains.*—56*

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formely Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

They will also keep on hand, an assortment of the

Best Dutch Bolting Cloths.

*29tf

Just received and for sale, several neat, light, northern built GIGS.



ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

June, 1824—67tf C. & P. MALLETT.

Received, by the last arrivals

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee.

Just received, and for sale, by

'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.

March 4 1824.—52tf.

65 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,

For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

TO RENT.



THE Subscriber offers to rent, his large BRICK STORES in Fayetteville on Hay Street; with a good Warehouse to each Store. The rent will be low, suitable to the times. For terms apply to

DAVID SMITH.

August 27th, 1824.—378tf.

TO RENT.



THE Store lately occupied by T. D. Burch on Person Street.

For terms, apply to
C. T. HAIGH,

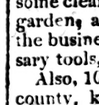
August 31st, 1824.—4t81.

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior qualiyt. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.



Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson, and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit.

51tf B. W. WILLIAMS.

PROPOSALS

TO purchase the Stock held by the Cape-Fear Navigation Company in the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two shares will be received by John Crusoe, Esq. Treasurer.

ROBERT STRANGE, *Pres't.*

July 7, 1823.

NATIONAL Government Journal,

AND

REGISTER OF OFFICIAL PAPERS.

THIS publication which is devoted *exclusively* to the compilation of *Official Documents, State Papers, &c.* is issued once in each week; (or oftener if necessary,) by Peter Force, at the seat of the National Government.

Terms—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance.

The *National Government Journal* will contain—

The Proceedings of Congress at large;
The Laws;
Treaties,
Executive Communications of Congress;
Official Correspondence;
All appointments to Offices, Civil, Military, and Naval;
Promotions and Resignations in the Army and Navy;

And, generally, such other official information, as may, from time to time, be promulgated by the National Government.

It is printed in a convenient form for binding and reference, and to each volume will be added a copious Index.

The first Volume commenced with the last session of Congress; and each future Volume will begin with a session.

The Papers, sent by mail, are packed with the greatest care, in strong wrappers.

Richmond, Va. August 4, 1824.

THOSE who have undertaken the collection of accounts for me, are requested to return all that remain in their hands (except such as have been put in suit) and take in their receipts and account for, and pay the nett proceeds of what money they have collected. Each delinquent has had a copy of his account forwarded to him by mail several months since; and such as have not remitted their balance, nor even acknowledged the receipt of his account, and having been informed by several postmasters that my letters to delinquent subscribers are no longer taken out of the Post Office it is useless for me to address any more to them by mail; Each delinquent therefore, will, I trust, excuse me, if I should, through some other channel than the Post Offices, afford him an opportunity of seeing a statement of his account and the balance due me, which will save the expence of postage.

78 AUGUSTINE DAVIS.

The printers in North and South Carolina and Georgia, will please to give the above one or two insertions.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has erected a machine for the purpose of making shingles, at Mr. Daniel McNeil's Mills, Little River, which will of its own operation, make shingles at the rate of 3,500 a day, all ready for laying, being all of the same length, width and thickness, perfectly straight on both edges, and of a true taper from butt to point, without injuring the wood in the least in its operation, all who feel desirous to satisfy themselves by demonstration, can, by calling at said Mills, 12 miles from Fayetteville. The labor necessary for operating said machine is very trifling, and not at all fatiguing. The great ease and facility in making this valuable and useful kind of lumber in this way supercedes the necessity of any further recommendation than its own performance and the lumber it produces, both of which it is believed will bear the most strict scrutiny and thorough investigation. He can put several more in operation, at a short notice—they may be operated by horse, steam or water, requiring power equal to the draft of half a ton. The right to the above machine is secured to the inventors according to law.

ABNER SANBORN,
Agent for the patentees.

Fayetteville, August 25, 1824.

☞ For further information enquire of Mr. David Smith, Merchant, Fayetteville.—378tf.

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *antisyphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen it his office.——25tf

Eighty Dollars Reward.

FOUR slaves belonging to the estate of William Russell, deceased, having gone off from Fayetteville, in the spring of 1823, with a copy of their master's will, by which they were set at liberty contrary to the laws of North-Carolina; and this part of the will having been declared null by the decision of the courts,

The above reward will be given for the whole, and the same in proportion for each, to any one who will return them, or secure them in any goal so that they may be recovered by their rightful owners

The following is a description of these slaves:—A black fellow, by the name of Cesar, 45 years old, round shouldered, chunky made, inclined to stutter when he talks fast, and pretends to be a carpenter. Tener, his wife, thick made, complexion rather yellow, about 35 years of age. Sandy, a lad of about 14, yellow complexion, well set, one of his fore teeth out, lisps when he talks. Penny Jane, daughter of Tener, appears about six years old.

NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r.*

244 *Will arrange*

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

A very light pleasant bread is made in France by a *mixture of apples and flour*, in the proportion of one pound of the former to two of the latter. The usual quantity of yeast is employed as in making common bread, and is beat with flour and warm water of the apples after they have boiled, and the dough is then considered as set; it is then put up in a proper vessel, is allowed to rise for eight or twelve hours, and then baked into long loaves. Very little water is requisite; none generally, if the apples are very fresh.

Attempt at Fraud.—About two weeks ago a highly respectable Merchant of Philadelphia, received by mail a bill of lading from New York, which purported to witness the shipment in the schr. Knickerbocker, by Hone & Sands, of a parcel of sugars, amounting to about *nine thousand dollars*. A few evenings after the bill had been received a gentleman called on the Merchant at his dwelling house, and handed him a letter which introduced him as Mr. J. Sands, the brother of the Junior partner in New York. After introducing the bearer to the notice of the Merchant, the letter went on to say, that for any monies furnished Mr. Sands, Jr. his draft on Hone & Sands, would be duly honored, for such advances might be charged the invoice of sugars on their way to Philadelphia. All this looked well and plausible; but the Merchant in reply to a request of Mr. Sands, Jr. to accept his draft for a *thousand dollars*, desired him to call at his counting house the following morning, and evaded his request. The next day Mr. Sands called as invited, and found a letter mailed at New York upon the desk directed to him, and in the care of the Merchant.

On opening it he stated that he had received advice of the shipment of another invoice of sugars to Baltimore, and the probability of his being obliged to go on to attend to effecting sales. He conversed familiarly with the Merchant on the prospect of a market at Baltimore,—whether a rise might be expected—how the demand was in this city, and whether it would be advisable to forward the balance remaining unsold at the end of two weeks. During this consultation which lasted nearly two hours, he spoke easily and correctly, and appeared well acquainted with mercantile affairs. At the conclusion he enquired when the steam boat left for Baltimore, and on being told, requested the loan of a few hundred dollars for which he would give his draft on Hone & Sands. The Merchant declined, adding that it was contrary to his rule, to make advances on goods until they were in his hands. Mr. James Sands, Jr. then took his leave, and has not been heard of since.

A short time after, the Knickerbocker arrived, but with no sugars from Hone and Sands on board. On further enquiry it was learned that no such house existed, and that the whole affair was a deliberate, though ingenious attempt to swindle.

Freeman's Journal.

Sorrow.—The sharpest and most melting sorrow is that which arises from the loss of those whom we have loved with tenderness. But friendship between mortals can be contracted on no other terms than that one must sometimes mourn for the other's death; and this grief will always yield to the survivor, one consolation proportionate to his affliction, for the pain, whatever it be, that he himself feels, his friend has escaped.

It is the constant business of sorrow to draw gloomy and dejecting images of life; to anticipate the hour of misery and to prolong it when it is arrived. Peace of mind and contentment fly from her haunts, and the amiable traces of cheerfulness die beneath her influence. *Sorrow* is an enemy to virtue, while it destroys that cheerful habit of mind by which it is cherished and supported. It is an enemy to piety; for with what language shall we address that Being whose providence our complaints either accuse or deny. It is the enemy to health, which depends greatly on the freedom and vigor of the animal spirits, and of happiness it is the reverse.

The following list of the states with the manner of choosing electors; and the number of electors in each, will no doubt be acceptable to the public.

Maine, by people, districts,	9
New Hampshire, by general ticket,	8
Massachusetts, by general ticket,	15
Rhode Island, by general ticket,	4
Connecticut, by general ticket,	8
Vermont, by legislature,	7
New York, by legislature,	36
New Jersey, by general ticket;	8
Pennsylvania, by general ticket,	28
Delaware, by legislature,	3
Maryland, by districts,	11
Virginia, by general ticket,	24
North-Carolina, by general ticket,	15
South-Carolina, by legislature,	11
Georgia, by legislature,	9
Kentucky, by three districts,	14
Tennessee, by districts,	11
Ohio, by general ticket,	16
Louisiana, by legislature,	5
Indiana, by legislature,	5
Mississippi, by general ticket,	3
Illinois, by people, districts,	3
Alabama, general ticket,	5
Missouri, by people, districts,	3

The king of Sandwich Islands, now in London, is called Tirahee Tirahee, which translated, means Dog of Dogs. We presume her majesty the queen was entitled to the appellation of Slut of Sluts.

N. Y. Nat. Adv.

INTELLIGENCE.

MEXICO STILL A REPUBLIC.

By the schooner Catharine, Capt. Austin, a Mexican paper of the 26th ultimo, has been received, which contains an official account of the arrival, arrest, and execution ITURBIDE. He was shot on the 19th ult. at Padilla. The following documents, translated from the "Sun" of the above date, give the particulars of this occurrence.

"Most Excellent Sir: On the 14th inst. the English brig Spring, arrived at the mouth of the bar of this river; in 64 days from London, bringing the foreigner Charles de Beneski and a companion, bound to the Mexican territory, in order to treat with the government concerning a plan of colonization, and bringing powers for the purpose from three Irish capitalists, merchants of that capital.

On the following day, the said Beneski presented himself to me, of whom I requested information respecting Don Augustin Iturbide, his views and projects with regard to this territory; and Beneski having assured me, in a manner apparently sincere, that, at his departure, said Iturbide remained in London, living quietly with his family, he returned to the bar to bring his companion, who had remained on board.

Yesterday at one in the afternoon, the commandant of that detachment informed me that said Beneski was on his way to this place, with another person, who, being disguised, was not known. Immediately I proceeded with some troops to pursue, if necessary, Beneski and his companion. At Arroyas, distant six leagues from this town, I met them at about half past four in the afternoon, and recognizing the person in disguise to be in reality Don Augustin Iturbide, he spoke to me, and stated that his wife and two small children were the only persons that accompanied him, he having left the others in London, from thence he was carried to this town, under a competent guard, and I am satisfied of his safety.

Although I am aware of what is directed by the law of the 28th of April last, relative to this individual, yet, considering the defenceless and submissive manner in which he presented himself to me, I have determined to lay the matter before the honorable Congress of this State, that they may determine what they may think proper, and shall consequently march this afternoon to Padilla, where that honorable assembly is sitting. God and liberty. Soto La Marina, July 17, 1824. Felipe de la Garza. To his Excellency the Minister of State, &c."

"Most Excellent Sir: Having been informed, by the General of the Armies of State, that Don Augustin Iturbide had arrived at Soto la Marina in an English vessel, this Congress has decreed, that the decree of the General Sovereign Congress of the 28th of April last be carried into effect, in which the said Iturbide is declared an outlaw, whenever he shall, under any pretext, present himself in the territory of the federation; and that this resolution be communicated to your Excellency, that you may cause it to be executed, commanding you, as you are hereby commanded, under the most strict responsibility, that you cause Don Augustin de Iturbide to be beheaded, giving him the necessary time to prepare himself in a Christian manner.

The Congress also commands, that, without losing a moment, your Excellency cause an order to be issued, that all the civic militia of the state be alarmed and in readiness for service; and that your Excellency communicate what has occurred and these resolutions to the Supreme Executive Power of the federation, in the most speedy manner, for which purpose a copy of the official letter of the Commandant General is herewith transmitted to your Excellency. God and liberty. Padilla, July 18, 1824. Jose Ignacio Gil, Deputy Secretary; Jose Feliciano Ortiz, Deputy Secretary. To His Excellency the Governor of the State."

"Most Excellent Sir: As I informed your Excellency in a previous despatch, the citizen Commandant General, Don Felipe de la Garza, arrived yesterday at this town, bringing Don Augustin de Iturbide, and immediately placed him at the disposal of the honorable Congress of this State, who, desired the fulfilment of the sovereign decree of the 28th of April last, which proscribed and outlawed the said Iturbide, ordered that the Citizen General should cause to be executed upon him the punishment of death, to which, according to the said decree, he was liable; which order was carried into execution by shooting him yesterday at six in the afternoon.

This event, your Excellency, doubtless removes the apprehensions that were continually entertained of commotions from the proselytes of Iturbide, and will cause a uniformity and concentration of opinion in favor of the system that we have happily adopted; for, as one of the causes that occasioned it to vacillate is removed, the effects of that cause must consequently cease. I therefore hasten to inform your Excellency, that, upon its being communicated to the Supreme Executive Power, his Highness may be pleased to approve of the measure, and, at the same time, direct me what is to be done with the family and equipage of Iturbide, which is detained at Soto la Marina, until the determination of His Highness be known. God preserve your Excellency many years. Padilla, July 20, 1824. Jose Bernardo Gutierrez de Lara. Jose Antonio Fernandez, Secretary. To his Excellency the Minister of State and of Internal and Foreign Relations."

"In the town of San Antonio de Padilla, on the 19th day of the month of July, 1824, we, the Magistrates of the said town, being assembled, do certify, that, on the day of the date, we saw Don Augustin de Iturbide enter as a prisoner, having been brought to this place by the citizen General, Felipe de la Garza; who, in conformity to the decree of the 28th of April of the present year, issued by the General Congress, caused him to be shot on the same day at six in the afternoon, which we know to be true, having seen his dead body; in testimony whereof, and at the request of the Citizen General, we give the certificate under our hands. Ivia Ricardo Acebedo; Jose Antonio Paz, first regidor; Ignatio Sena, second regidor; Jose Luis de la Fuente, syndic attorney."

"I, the citizen Presbyter, Jose Miguel de la Garza Garcia, member of the Honorable Constituent Congress of the State of Tamaulipas, Parish Priest of the town of Padilla, certify, according to law, that a dead body, that is deposited in a room near the parsonage house of this town, in order to be interred to-morrow, is that of Don Augustin de Iturbide, whom I knew this morning on his arrival here, and whom I saw shot in the afternoon; in testimony whereof, I give this certificate at the request of the Citizen General of the armies of this State, Brigadier Felipe de la Garza, in the said town of Padilla, on the 19th of the month of July, 1824. Jose Miguel de la Garza Garcia."

London, July 15, 1824.

Death of the King of the Sandwich Islands.

It is our painful duty to record the dissolution of his Sandwich Majesty. The sad event took place yesterday morning at four o'clock. Poki, the Governor, and the rest of the suite, were supporting their Royal Master's legs at the foot of the bed. At two o'clock he became alarmingly worse, and he seemed then not to know any person. The Admiral was brought into the room, and was affected to tears. The King took no notice of him, nor of any other person about him. From that time till four o'clock, he kept continually saying, "I shall lose my tongue," and just before he breathed his last, his Majesty faintly said, "Farewell to you all:—I am dead!—I am happy!" After uttering these words, he expired in the arms of Madame Poki.

It is impossible to describe the sensation the distressing event has caused throughout the whole of the King's suite. Madame Poki, the moment the breath left her Royal Master's body, was carried to her chamber in a very desponding state.

As his Majesty perceived the hour of his dissolution to approach, he requested the French gentleman who accompanied him to this country, to express his earnest desire that his remains, together with those of his late beloved life, should be removed to his native Island as soon as the Governor and his attendants were sufficiently recovered to see that melancholy duty performed.—His Majesty also gave directions, leaving all his effects in this country to the Governor for his use, as well as that of his other attendants. His Majesty was particularly attached to Capt. Starbuck, and on a recent occasion expressed his determination not to return to his own country without him.

London, July 17.

By the private letters from Calcutta of the 16th March, it appears that the war with the Burmese would, in all probability, prove one of considerable magnitude, and the Governor General was inclined to take a serious view of the affair. The advices state, that after the defeat of a body of the Burmese and the Assamese by the detachment of native troops under Major Newton, that officer's party had been overpowered by a superior body of the enemy and driven back with some loss. The Governor General had in consequence directed that vessels should be collected at Madras and Calcutta for the conveyance of troops to the frontiers of Ava, and it was supposed that the force brought into the field to act against the Burmese would exceed 26,000 men, a force which it was thought would put down any the enemy would bring against it.

It is evident that Ministers mean to comply with the request of the King of Portugal, to afford him military aid. Several ships of war, and detachments of the Royal Marine Corps and Artillery, are about to sail from Chatham, Portsmouth, &c. for Lisbon direct.

The only result of the conferencees yet known is that the Wirtemburg Minister for Foreign Affairs has succeeded in his mission, to obtain the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, and the Court of Wirtemberg.

At the departure of the Courier, (11th June) Constantinople did not enjoy a state of perfect tranquility. The People manifest great dissatisfaction with the Captain Pacha, whom they accuse of incapacity.—The slowness of his operations excites violent murmurs. The Porte has taken good care, considering the irritation of the people's minds, not to publish any thing of the partial landings made by the Admiral, in which his troops have been considerably beaten.

FROM THE ASHANTEES.

Cape Coast, Africa.—Considerable alarm prevailed at Cape Coast in the end of March last on account of disaffection which prevailed in the army. The principal native chief, Appra, in whom the British had previously placed great confidence, had deserted with all his forces, constituting the greater part of the army, and had beaten the English messenger who was sent after him by the commander to remonstrate on his defection. The Alarm was also increased by the near approach of the Ashantees, who were then only 25 miles from the head-quarters Without the British having any conception of their exact position, or of their strength. It was believed that the enemy had assembled a force at a certain point, as a feint to draw the whole attention of their opponents, who were there encamped, while the greater part of their army, by a counter movement, fell on Accra or Anamaboe, defenceless places belonging to the colony.—It must be acknowledged that the prospects of the English in this quarter, since the destruction of Sir Charles McCarthy's army, have not been such as to warrant their retention of the country, useless they are prepared to send out a competent force to engage the numerous hordes of natives, who now appear to have suspended all their own quarrels, and to have directed their whole force to the expulsion of what they consider a common enemy of their race.

Liverpool, July 26.—Dispatches to the 12th May, from Major Chisholm, who commands at Cape Coast, had reached England, in which he states, that the Ashantees had advanced to within four miles of Cape Coast Castle; but that no apprehensions were entertained of an attack, as there was a sufficient force on the spot to give them battle. On the arrival of reinforcements, which were daily expected, it was intended to act on the offensive.

Burmese War.—Calcutta Gazettes to the 11th March, after detailing the unsuccessful attack of the British army on the Burmese, in which several officers, and 150 Sepoys were killed, and its subsequent retreat, adds, that it had since received reinforcements, and moved forward against the enemy.

Algiers.—The latest accounts received in London from Gibraltar, mention the sailing of several bomb and mortar vessels, which had been lying there some time, for Algiers; from which it was inferred, that an attack would take place.

General San Martin, was preparing to proceed forthwith to join Gen. Bolivar in Peru.

An attack, it is said, will be made next session on the East India Company's tea monopoly.

The immense estates which belonged to the late Duke of Tuscany, in Bohemia, have devolved to the young Duke of Reichstadt, the son of Napoleon Bonaparte.

The general order of the Duke of York, that officers in the army shall no longer distribute Bibles, or collect subscriptions for Bible Societies, has produced a strong sensation.

A Liverpool Courier of July 27, says, "business in general continues very flat, and prices of produce depressed. The demand for cotton lessens and the sales making are at very low prices—fair Uplands only fetch 8d. and good fair little more than 8 3-4. There is a good deal of anxiety to sell on the part of the holders, which they can only partially accomplish. Alabamas press very much on Uplands, being in inversed quantity, and offering freely at 8d. for a quality that is preferred to *fair* Uplands at the same price."

New-York, Sept. 2.—The beautiful new brig De Witt Clinton, capt. Barstow, 300 tons burthen, belonging to Wm. Porter, of this city, sailed this morning for Port-au-Prince, with one hundred and twenty free coloured men and women, who are emigrating to Hayti with a view to bettering their condition.

THE NATIONAL GUEST

Entered Boston the 24th ult. and was to have been in New-York again on the 5th Sept. He has consented to attend at Yorktown, Va. upon the 19th of October, the anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He has also promised, in case he does not leave the U. States before, to be present at the celebration next June, of the 50th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill.

"We bow not the neck, and we bend not the knee,
But our hearts, La Fayette, we surrender to thee."

New York, August 21.—The French gentlemen in this city to the number of 3 to 500, proceeded in a body to the quarters of gen. La Fayette, at the City Hotel, and by their committee presented the following address:

[Translation.]

General—In the name of the French residing in this city, we come to congratulate you on your safe arrival on this hospitable shore on this land the sight of which must have excited in you the liveliest emotions and where you will not be able to take a step without awakening in you some grateful recollection. For a mind like yours, what purer pleasure than to behold the principles for which you have contended both on the field of battle and in public assemblies consecrated by the happiness of a whole nation! The free and spontaneous homage of this free and enlightened people is a striking lesson for the powerful of the earth. It teaches them that if nations forget or only remember with execrations the names of those who oppress them they cherish their benefactors, and leave as a legacy to the gratitude of their posterity, the names of a Washington and a La Fayette. The deep emotions which we experience in seeing you the guest of the American nation cannot be described. From that profound feeling we derive a sentiment worthy of you—It is the desire of seeing our beautiful France, rear and establish liberal institutions, securing individual liberty, alike beyond the control of intrigue, caprice or despotism. (Signed)

AUG. MONNERON, prest.
F. CHEGARAY, sec.

To which the general made the following reply:—

[Translation.]

Gentlemen—It is a great happiness for me on my arrival in this land of liberty, to receive the congratulations of my countrymen. At the moment of my departure the testimonials of the affectionate attachment of the good city of Havre, the parting accent from the shore of France, left in my heart the most grateful emotions. I delight to participate with you the feelings which I experience in this happy American land, to which I am bound by so many ties. We also, patriots of 1789, sought to establish the national dignity, the security of property, and the happiness of our beautiful France, upon the sacred foundations of rational liberty: notwithstanding our misfortunes the cotemporaries of the epoch and especially your respectable president will inform you that the revolution of 1789 has greatly ameliorated the condition of an immense majority of the people. Do not let us despair, gentlemen, of the cause of liberty: it is still dear to the hearts of Frenchmen, and we shall one day have the felicity of seeing it established in our beloved country.

In passing the mansion of the Hon. Sam'l W. Johnson, in Stratford, (Con.) an interesting young lady presented herself; waving a beautiful bouquet of flowers; as she advanced, the General's carriage halted; when in the most becoming and graceful manner she presented it to the illustrious stranger; who, with the highest satisfaction and delight, accepted it as a sweet offering from the fair daughters of Connecticut. After presenting his generous hand, and returning many complimentary acknowledgments to the young lady, gave her a courtly bow, and his carriage drove on.

Bridgeport Courier.

POLITICAL.

——"Great things may yet be done,
If we are men, and faithful to our country"

PAYNE'S BRUTUS.

To the Freemen of North-Carolina.

A number of the citizens of Cabarrus county having met at Concord, with a view of consulting on the most practicable method of forming a ticket, with the express view of promoting the election of JOHN Q. ADAMS to the Presidency of the United States—believing, as we do, that the prosperity and happiness of the People of these United States—nay, not only that, but the very existence of our government, in its present happy form, depends in a great degree on the moral character of our rulers—we cannot refrain from expressing the deep solicitude we feel in the passing scene.

We believe the interest of J. Q. Adams is daily increasing in this section of the State; and we hope that, at the day of the election, if a ticket can be formed, he will have a decided majority over either of the other candidates. We believe, further, that in point of talents, experience, and moral character, he stands first on the list; and that his claims to the Presidency are superior to those of any other.

We therefore invite those of our fellow-citizens throughout the state, who are friendly to the election of John Q. Adams as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President, to nominate an Elector in their respective districts, and forward the names of their *electors to Benjamin S. King, Esq. of Raleigh, with* a request that he will have the same published *in the Raleigh newspapers.*

This meeting have appointed John Phifer, Alphonso Alexander, and Joseph Young, a committee of corespondence.

Editors of newspapers throughout the State are requested to publish the foregoing communication.

JOSEPH YOUNG, *Sec'y. of the meeting.*
August 16, 1824. 2it'21

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

From the National Journal.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Wake County, N. C. to a gentleman of Washington, dated 16th August.

"Several gentlemen of this neighbourhood, at an accidential meeting some days since, had a talk on the Presidential election. The following table exhibits our opinion as to the result of the votes for President, by the electoral colleges; and as the National Journal goes on broad and fair gounds, we would thank you to have it published in that paper. We have no objections that the Editor, if he thinks proper, should accompany it with any remarks of his own on the subject. As he appears to be a man of clear mind, and 'a man of truth,' we would be glad to see if he has any objections to our assumptions. Indeed, as our object is *light*, we would be as free to elicit the estimates or opinions of others, as to disseminate those entertained by ourselves.

Jackson.		*Adams.*	
Pennsylvania	28	Maine	9
N. Carolina	15	N. Hampshire	8
S. Carolina	11	Massachusetts	15
Alabama	5	Connecticut	8
Louisiana	5	Rhode Island	4
Missisippi	3	Vermont	7
Missouri	3	New-Jersey	8
Tennessee	11	Deleware	3
Maryland	4	Maryland	6
	85		68
Crawford.		*Clay.*	
New-York	36	Kentucky	14
Virginia	24	Ohio	16
Georgia	9	Indiana	5
	—	Illinois	3
	69	Maryland	1
			—
			39

Should Clay be withdrawn, which appears probable, we should calculate on an increase of 38 votes for General Jackson, which would give him 123 votes.

Should Mr. Crawford be considered [illegible] of the question, which we also think [illegible] bable, taking into view his weakness [illegible] dy, and political weakness, we should [illegible] mate the votes of Virginia and Georgia [illegible] Jackson, (33,) which would secure his election by the people. He would then have 156 votes—131 only being necessary to decide the election. In the event of Mr. Crawford not being voted for, Mr. Adams would certainly have New-York, which would give him 104 votes; or should he have votes of Virginia, as well as New-York be given to him, (and not to Jackson as estimated by us,) he would have 129 votes from the people.

"It appears to us here, that the election by the people, or the House of Representatives, is entirely between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams. The election of either would be agreeable to a great majority of the people of this State and we hope, the United States. Gen. Jackson is the first choice of the people of North Carolina—Mr. Adams second. Mr. Crawford could not now obtain more than 1 out of every 10 votes of this State, and is sinking in popularity, with us daily."

[We publish the foregoing extract with the greater pleasure, as we believe the writer's object to be what he states it to be, to elicit *light*, by an interchange of views and calculations on this interesting question. From a close and attentive observation of passing events, and a careful comparison of the opinions of well informed men in every part of the Union we are firmly persuaded, that the writer has erred in *all* his calculations on the probable electoral votes.

In addition to those which he has given to Mr. Adams the votes of New-York, Ohio, and Indiana, may be counted for him, almost with as much certainty as those of Vermont. In Maryland instead of six votes only, as put down to him in the foregoing enumeration, he will certainly receive *ten*, if not the whole eleven. In Illinois he will just as certain receive two, and probably the whole three. We are warranted in this calculation by the progress of the Congressional election in that state, which as far as it is known, shows a much larger majority for Mr. Cook, known to be the decided friend of Mr. Adams, than he ever before received. The votes here enumerated amount to 63, which added to the 68 which the writer of the letter allows to him, will make the whole number of electoral votes for Mr. Adams, 131. Under this view of the subject, the following would be the state of the votes in the electoral colleges:

For General Jackson,	81
Mr. Crawford,	58
Mr. Clay,	16
Mr. Adams,	131
	261

"In the event of Mr. Crawford's not being voted for," Mr. Adams would receive the votes of Virginia. Indeed we regard it as very doubtful whether he will not receive them, in any event. This would give him 155 votes. Should Mr. Clay be withdrawn, the 16 votes now put down to him, would probably be given to Gen. Jackson, and his whole number would then be 97. We look upon it as wholly impossible that Gen. Jackson can be elected by the people. No contingency could give him a single vote more than we have counted for him. Mr. Adams, we firmly believe, is the only one of the four, who may be emphatically called the *candidate of the people*, and is the only one who has the remotest chance of being elected by the electoral colleges.

Ed. Journal.

NEW-YORK FOR MR. ADAMS.

General M'Clure, a member of Assembly from Steuben county, and, as he avows himself, a friend to Mr. Clay's election to the Presidency has written a letter to the editors of the New-York Statesman, which they have published, and from which we make the following extract. To Mr. M'Clure's opinion, that "there is not the remotest possibility of Mr. Crawford's getting the votes of this State," though it entirely coincides with our own, we attach less importance than to his declaration that "the Regency will never prevail on him to throw his vote into the scale of Wm. H. Crawford:" because *we know*, that unless Mr. M'Clure, and other friends of Mr. Clay do throw their votes into that scale, the vote of New-York will be for J. Q. Adams. Mr. M'Clure says—

"I presume your correspondent alludes to the Presidential question, when he asserts, that I have joined the *Regency*, on that subject my sentiments are well known, and I can assure you gentlemen, that I never have nor will undergo a change. I am proud to be styled by your correspondent the leader of the Clay party in this state, although I have never attempted to lead or drive any person. Your correspondent may therefore rest assured, that the "Regency" will never prevail on me to throw my vote into the scale of Wm. H. Crawford, nor do I believe that there is the remotest probability of Mr. Crawford's getting the votes of this State."

For my own part, I disapprove the manner in which he has been brought before the people by a minority caucus, which, in my view of the subject, is an act of usurpation, and altogether anti-republican.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Wilmington, (Delaware) to his friend in Baltimore.—

WILMINGTON, August 31st, 1824.

"My views and belief in regard to the opinion of the *people*, and the electoral vote of Delaware are the same as when I wrote you last, viz. that the vote of this state will be for JOHN Q. ADAMS. I cannot believe that the people of this happy country will be so blind to their true interest and glory as to forego the present opportunity of electing Mr ADAMS their Chief Magistrate."

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

ELECTION, THURSDAY, Nov. 11.

...low-ticket was formed by the nomina-
...caucus individual in each of the districts. It
...present, as it will probably continue to do,
...friends of Adams and Jackson, in a firm opposi-
...of the usurpation of a minority caucus.

...ADAMS TICKET.—Josiah Crudup, *Wake*—John
...Hall's TICKET.—Montfort Stokes, *Wilkes*—Peter For-
...*Rowan*—Robert Love, *Haywood*—Augustin H.
...*Iredell*—John M. Morehead, *Guilford*—
...*Nash*—Walter F. Leake, *Richmond*
...*Moore, Orange*—Wm. S. Blackledge,
...A. Bourk, *Beaufort*—Wm. Drew,
...—Jno. Martin, *Pasquotank*—Wm. Drew,
...—W. B. Lockhart, *Northampton*—Edward
...*Wilmington*.

...The following ticket is pledged to support the
...Jackson caucus and its candidate.

...CRAWFORD TICKET.—John Paxton, *Rutherford*—Me-
...*Franklin, Surry*—Robert Williamson, *Lincoln*
...*Randolph*—Abraham Philips, *Montgomery*—Benj. H. Cov-
...*Anson*—Alex. Gray, *Randolph*—Benj. H. Cov-
...*Richmond*—Tho. R. Hall, *Orange*—Nathaniel
...*Wake*—John Hall, *Warren*—George Outlaw,
...*Bute*—Chs. K. Johnson, *Chowan*—Tho. W.
...*Burke, Beaufort*—John Owen, *Bladen*—William
...*Sampson, Jones*.

SO UNPOPULAR

...Mr. Crawford as to involve and even run the
...presses that support him.
...little know of some publishers who could tell a
...experience on this subject; and even that politi-
...giant. Major Noah could throw light enough
...soon to make the truth visible."—*Obs. July* 29.

...From the latest? N. Y. Evening Post, Sept. 2.

...I beg permission through the medium of
...the Evening Post, to acquaint the subscri-
...and patrons of the NATIONAL AD-
...VOCATE, that circumstances have render-
...it necessary for me to retire from that
...paper, after having devoted nearly eight
...years of unwearied and painful application,
...to make it useful and influential.

...I shall, in a day or two, give to the pub-
...lic a statement of facts, accompanied with
...proposals for the establishment of a new pa-
...per; at present, it will be sufficient to state
...that the National Advocate is forcibly with-
...drawn from the legal proprietors, by Mr.
...Henry Ecklord, after having had tendered
...to him all his demands against the estab-
...lishment.

M. M. NOAH.

New York, Sept. 2, 1824.

...This is a tale worth something to the wise. This
...matter, is only a temporary suspension; for if, so
...long as a partizan as Major Noah cannot be kept
...in service by all the wealth of Mr. Crawford's friends;
...Mr. Crawford must be forthwith abandoned. We
...wonder if the editors of the National Intelligencer,
...Raleigh Register, &c. can learn wisdom from any
...event.

...Now, if any papers, but those sustained by the
...patronage of the national and state governments
...openly advocate the candidate of the caucus and thrive;
...if they can keep alive they do well. How long un-
...der such circumstances *will the country support pa-*
...*pers in opposition to itself! Not more than an age or*
...*two, we dare say.*

MR. CRAWFORD DESERTED.

DESPONDENCY OF HIS FRIENDS IN GEORGIA.

From the Charleston Mercury August 25

Extract of a letter from Savannah to a gentleman in this City dated Aug. 23, 1824.

"We are all huzza for CRAWFORD, but we notice the meetings which have been held in Richmond, in North Carolina, Pennsylvania, &c. &c. for ADAMS with fear and trembling, and would if we dared, file counter meetings here in favor of CRAWFORD; but we fear if a meeting should be called that almost half the Votes would be for ADAMS, and this would make a bad appearance indeed: and from all that we see, J. Q. ADAMS stands now the best chance—however, although there are many who disbelieve the doctrine of *predestination*, yet they will be forced to believe in his *election*."

So it appears that in the principal town in Georgia, Mr. Crawford has not that overwhelming majority which his friends would wish to hold out to the people, nor perhaps has he such a majority in any part of the State. He stands upon unstable ground every where, and must give way to the more deserving claims of Jackson or Adams.

FROM MR. CRAWFORD'S FRIENDS.

Notwithstanding the small number of Mr. Crawford's friends in our own, as well as in other sections; and notwithstanding the establishment which supports him does itself an injury, we venture to do a favor to a few of our subscribers—to let a minority be heard.

Newspapers in general speak the sentiments of the people; not of every man, indeed, for there will always be dissenting voices; but they do, and must express the opinions of the great majority. In this arrangement it may be the duty of the minority to acquiesce; but we ask the permission of our readers to extend a little indulgence to the friends of Mr. Crawford. There are from eight to twelve of them, according to their own accounts in the town of Fayetteville; and they wish to speak for themselves

It is not to be expected that every person should possess that accurate knowledge of past and present politics to which the printer may attain; but it is the duty of the publisher to set these matters right. In the article from "A North Carolinian" we feel ourselves bound to say, that almost the whole of the paragraph relative to Massachusetts is incorrect as to facts.

MR. PRINTER—In the "Observer" of the 5th August, you publish a statement, which you say "is so correct as to be a basis for calculation," which is admitted.—Altho' the writer cannot say that he has "taken the measures," or, "made the visits," or, "established the correspondence," that you profess to have done; yet he can but think, that his information, is at least as correct, with regard to our own state, as that of any young gentleman of six weeks residence among us, can be, Mr. Printer not excepted.

From your "basis" the following calculation has been made, which, so far as it goes, is believed to be correct; and from present indications Mr. Crawford's chance for the doubtful votes, is better than that of Mr. Adams or Gen. Jackson—Mr. Clay will get none of the doubtful votes.

	Crawfo	Adams,	Clay,	Jackson.	Doubtful,
Maine,	5	0	0	0	4
Massachusetts,	0	0	0	0	15
N. Hampshire,	0	8	0	0	0
Connecticut,	0	8	0	0	0
Vermont,	0	7	0	0	4
R. Island,	0	0	0	0	0
New-York,	36	0	0	0	8
New Jersey,	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania,	0	0	0	28	0
Delaware,	3	0	3	0	0
Maryland,	3	0	3	0	0
Virginia,	24	0	0	0	0
N. Carolina,	15	0	0	0	0
S. Carolina,	0	9	0	0	11
Georgia,	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee,	0	0	0	11	0
Kentucky,	0	0	0	14	0
Ohio,	0	0	3	16	0
Indiana,	0	0	3	0	0
Illinois,	0	0	3	0	0
Missouri,	0	0	0	0	5
Alabama,	0	0	3	0	0
Louisiana,	3	0			
	95	26	46	41	50

Gen. Jackson has many zealous friends, and in some sections of this country a majority of the people may be in his favor, and if his name is held up, he will get the vote of Tennessee, probably Pennsylvania, and perhaps South Carolina, but as it is now certain that he cannot be elected either by the people, or by the House of Representatives (should the election unhappily go there) it is confidently believed that these states will not throw away their vote, by that Gen. Jackson's name will be withdrawn, in which event the vote of these states will probably be given to Mr. Crawford.

Massachusetts.—During the great contest between Mr. Jefferson and the elder Mr. Adams, or rather between the Republicans and Federalists—the friends of Mr. Adams, confident of his strength, and in order to give him the undivided vote of the state, changed the electoral law, contrary to the wishes of the people, from the district system to a general ticket—the consequence was a republican triumph—Mr. Jefferson received the entire vote of the state, and the electoral law was immediately changed to the district system again, which has prevailed until the last session of the legislature, when the friends of Mr. J. Q. Adams changed the law again. An opposition has arisen, and a Democratic ticket has been formed, headed by the present Gov. Lustis, and the late Gov. Brooks; and it is believed that the ticket will succeed! The state is put down doubtful.

In *North Carolina* (notwithstanding all Mr. Printers "good news" to the contrary) the writer has no doubt of the success of the regular Democratic ticket!—the ticket formed by the representatives of the people in open day, pledged to support W. H. Crawford, emphatically the man of the people! The miscalled 'Peoples ticket,' was formed by a *secret-caucus* of five rich *great men* in Raleigh, acting in the *dark!!!* what agency had the people of this district in placing the name of Mr. W. F. Leake on this ticket? were they consulted? no never! his name was placed on it without their agency or knowledge!—This ticket is not pledged to the people to support either of the candidates, but if elected will probably vote, *as directed by the secret caucus party at Raleigh!*—The people are not thus to be tricked out of their votes; the little party behind the screen are known, and in due time their names will be brought to light—the public will then judge whether they are the exclusive friends of the people, for "by its fruit the tree is known."

A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1824.

La Fayette Springs.—Every part of the country seems to assume a new appearance, to wear its sweetest smiles at the approach of La Fayette. Many changes are even made in the names of things.

The mineral springs in Davidson county which have been formerly known by the name of the Flat Swamp Springs have received the name of La Fayette from a party which lately made a visit to the place.

They are about 25 miles from Salisbury on the Lexington road, and are situated in a delightful vale which is hedged in between the hills on every side but the northwest.

In this enchanting retreat about half a dozen families reside in a manner secluded from the rest of the world. The place has many attractions for the tourist. In addition to the air of wild romance with which nature has invested it, you can, on three sides of the Spring, readily ascend an eminence which commands an extensive prospect. From this may be seen the Pilot mountain, which lies at a distance of 60 miles, in a direction west of north.

The Crops.—From a friend who has just returned from a tour in the northern and western countries of this state, we have obtained the following intelligence relative to the crops.

In the counties of Orange and Guilford, the rain which has fallen has extended but a little distance; so that in several instances, one plantation has been favored with a refreshing shower, others adjoining have remained dry.

Between the Pedee and the Catawba the cotton crops have been affected by the drought; but as more than usual has been planted, the usual quantity will be brought to market.

West of the Catawba, where grain is the principal article of produce, the crops have suffered seriously from the want of rain.

In our own neighborhood and in the counties adjacent, we are happy to learn, that although little has been sown, that little, in general, does well.

A CARD TO PRINTERS.

We are gratified at the disposition so generally manifested by our brethren of the profession to keep each other well informed of the state and progress of public sentiment. We could make many acknowledgements for favors of this kind, but we endeavor to repay them by doing a good deed in our turn.

In a few weeks the electors of President will have been chosen; but during these few weeks can we not make some sacrifices for the public good? *Can we not, for so short a time, scatter among our brethren such of our papers as contain the most interesting articles?* We think so; we are willing to contribute our mite, and we hope that others will let us have ALL THE LIGHT which papers and letters can afford.

As yet the friends of Adams and Jackson retain their preferences; and it may devolve upon our profession to reconcile their conflicting sentiments.

CAUCUS UPON CAUCUS,

Or a nomination without telling who. A Communication.

MR. PRINTER.—Some persons complain that they cannot tell for whom the people's ticket will vote. In this respect the people are perhaps a little later than the caucus men, but nothing more.

The members of the state legislature who went into caucus at Raleigh, last December, nominated fifteen men, who were to vote *for some republican; but for whom nobody could tell.* As the legislature were compelled to adjourn, the business was left with a committee, who were to inform the fifteen of their appointment, and the conditions on which they must serve in case of their acceptance. The committee were also empowered to fill all vacancies should there be any oppugnation or refusal.

It was however understood that the committee would require the fifteen to vote for the man who should be nominated at Washington—*whoever he might happen to be.* Thus leaving it uncertain; and giving us a caucus upon a caucus—a double caucus—a confederacy of caucuses.

This is more dangerous than a single caucus.

PETER.

Russia is said to have an army of 950,000 men, 677,500 are in active service. It must make a market for produce to feed such an army.

MARRIED,

At Bennington, (Vt) by the Rev. Absalom Peters, Mr. CHARLES DOOLITTLE, Editor of the Vermont Gazette, to Mrs. MARY E. SPENCER, all of Bennington.

At the seat of Alfred Moore, esq. on Thursday, 26th ultimo, by the Rev. William Hooper, HUGH D. WALDEN, esq. of New Hanover county, to Miss SUSAN MOORE.

At Pittsfield, (Mass.) Monday morning, August 9th, by the Rev. Mr. Bailey, Mr. JOHN R. CROCKER, Merchant, to Miss HARRIET ALLEN.

In Huntsville, (Alab.) Col. James J. Pleasants, (formerly of Richmond,) Secretary of State, to Miss Emily Juha Bibb, daughter of Thomas Bibb, Esq.

"What signifies the life o'man
An' it's nae for the lasses O."

DIED,

Suddenly at Masonboro' on Monday the 30th ult. in the 46th year of her age, Mrs. Anna Maria Campbell consort of Mr. Marsden Campbell, of Brunswick

On Friday, the 3d inst. after a short illness, in the 20th year of his age, Mr. Joseph Ripley, Jr. of Boston, but for many years a resident of Wilmington.

In Northampton, Mass. Miss Cornelia, aged 25, daughter of Mr. Ralph Snow.

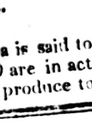
At Mobile, July 13th, Wm. A. Fales, Esq: late of Boston, Attorney at law, aged 34 years.

At Providence, (R. I.) on the 10th ult. Ebenezer K. Dexter, esq. Marshal of the District of R. Island aged 52 years.

100 Hhds. Prime Molasses,
Just received and for sale, by
C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1824—79tf.

Houses and Stores to be Rented.



TO be rented, the BRICK HOUSE, near Mr. Eccles's mill, containing:—2 stores (with fire places) 16 rooms (14 of them are large and with fire places,) a brick kitchen, 3 cellars, a ware house, wood and smoke houses, a pump of water in the yard, &c. &c.

The house is situated in the centre of the town, near the market; and being roomy and commodious; is calculated either for a large store and family, or for a public house, having been rented many years for that purpose.

For terms which will be moderate, apply to Mrs. Perry.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1824—379tf.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having been qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Peter Smith dec'd gives notice to all persons having demands against the estate of said Peter Smith, to present them for payment within the time required by the various acts of assembly, in such cases made and provided otherwise they will be barred of recovery. And all persons indebted to said Peter Smith dec'd are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

DUNCAN SMITH, *Ex'r.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 9th, 1824—4182.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF *WILMINGTON, N. C.*

ARRIVED,

Schr. Gen. Jackson, Thacker, from Guadaloupe, to E. Dickinson.

British schr. Chart, Dougala, from Jamaica, to E. Dickinson.

Schr. Sally Havens, Hugh, from Philadelphia, to Stow & Whittier.

Schr. Wm. Osburn, Abraham, from New York, to Dudley & Dickinson.

CLEARED,

Schr. Cent Mayor, for New York.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Quan'ty rated.	From D.	C.	To D.	C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.		4		5
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7	50	8	00
BRANDY, Cognac,	-	gallon.	1	25	1	50
Apple, in dem'd	-	do		45		50
Peach,	-	do.		50		55
Bacon,	-	lb.		9		10
Beeswax,	-	do.		30		32
Butter,	-	do		10		15
Bagging (abundant)	-	yard,		25		8
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.		22		23
2d & 3d qual.	-	do		20		22
Candles, Mould,	-	do		12		14
Spermaceti,	-	do				34
Cotton,	-	do		11		13½
Corn,	-	bushel		45		50
Copperas	-	lb.		3½		4
Flax	-	do		15		18
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel		75		80
Flour, Fine,	-	barrel.	4½			
Superfine,	-	do	5			
Fish, Herrings	-	do	5	00		
Mullet	-	do	6	00		
Feathers	-	lb.		35		
Gin, Holland,	-	gallon,		90	1	25
Country,	-	do		43		45
Ginger	-	lb.		6		10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4	00	5	00
10 by 12	-	do	5	00	6	00
Bottles	-	groce	11		12	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.				
West India,	-	do				
Iron,	-	100 lb.	4	00	5	00
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3	00		
Flotant	-	do	3	00		
Lime,	-	cask,	2	50	3	00
Lard	-	lb.		7		8
Leather, Skirting	-	do		50		35
Sole	-	do		28		30
Bridle	-	side	3	00	4	00
Lead, Bar	-	lb.		7		8
Logwood	-	100 lb.	3	50		
Molasses,	-	gallon,		27		29
Nutmegs	-	lb.	2	50	3	00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	-	do		7	7	50
Wrought	-	do				
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1	40		
Yellow	-	do		60		65
Ningles	-	1000		50	2	00
Oats,	-	bush		25		30
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	18	00	20	00
Linseed	-	gallon.		80	1	00
Pork	-	barrel.	1	00	13	00
Porter London,	-	dozen,	3	50		
Philadelphia,	-	do	3	50	3	00
Pepper,	-	lb.		24		25
Pimento,	-	do		25		26
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7	50	10	00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	8	00		
Others,	-	do		5	7	50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3	50	4	00
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	00	2	80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2	50		
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,		80	1	00
Wind. Island.	-	do		70		80
New-England,	-	do		42½		45
Rice,	-	100 lb.	3	50	4	00
Raisins	-	box,	2	50	3	50
Rags	-	lb.		2		6
Shot,	-	Bag,	2	75	3	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	10	00	10	50
Common,	-	do	9		9½	
Loaf,	-	lb		17		19
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush.		80		90
Turks Island,	-	do		90		
St. Ubes, &c.	-	do				
Salts, Epsom	-	lb		25		30
Glauber	-	do		6½		
Steel, American	-	do		8		9
E. Blistered	-	do		16		17
German	-	do		17		18
Salt-Petre	-	do		12		15
Tallow,	-	do		6		7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1	50	1	75
Hyson,	-	do	1	20	1	2[illegible]
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	3		3	75
Manufactured,	-	do	5	00	20	
Tin, ½ x	-	box	15	00	16	00
Verdigrs,	-	lb.		65		
Wheat, new	-	bush.		80		85
Whiskey,	-	gallon.		32½		35
Vine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2	50	4	
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1	25	1	50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1	25	1	50
Port,	-	do	2	00	3	25
Malaga	-	do		80		

THE NEW RETREAT,

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his establishment is now well furnished with all kinds of Confectionary, Cordials, &c. He has also employed a first rate Confectioner, and feels full confidence in his abilities to furnish every article in the above line. His bar will at all times be furnished with the best liquors, & he has private rooms for the accommodation of those who may desire it. He hopes by his attention to the above business to accommodate his former customers in a more agreeable manner than his opportunities would heretofore admit of; and those who may think proper to tender him with their future custom, he hopes will not feel desirous of discontinuing their visits.

Country dealers are also, respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

All the above articles will be sold wholesale and retail, on the most accommodating terms for cash.

B. S. BURNS.

Fayetteville, September 9—379tf

Contractors Wanted.

THE subscribers will receive proposals in writing, for building a NEW JAIL in Robeson County, until the 4th day of October next, of the following dimensions, viz—

40 feet and 30 feet wide to be made of Brick two stories high with a Jailor's and Debtor's room below stairs.

The upper story to contain three apartments, to wit, a criminal, male and female, room—the Criminal room to be lined with sheet iron.

A particular plan of the building will be exhibited on application to either of the subscribers in this place, and those who propose for the undertaking will name two sufficient securities, to be given on the bond for the faithful performance of the work.

NEILL BUIE.
RICH'D G. BUNTING.

Lumberton, Sep. 1st, 1824—4182.

I intend to leave home for a few weeks,

and have given to Robert Strange, Esq. a general power of attorney to transact my business in my absence.

THO. STRODE.

Fayetteville, July 27, 1824.

Town Taxes.

I HAVE left the Tax List with Mr. Hugh Mac Laurin, who is authorised to give receipts, and on whom all in arrears for the year 1823, will please to call and save additional expense.

JAMES H. HOOPER, *Collector.*

September 2, 1824—2t 88.

TO RENT.



A comfortable Dwelling House and large convenient lot, on Hillsboro' street, with all the out House appertaining to the same. Possession given on the 1st of October next.

HENRY W. AYER. *Agent for the owners.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 6th, 1824.

Valuable Plantation in Bladen for Sale.



ON Wednesday, the 24th November next, pursuant to the last will and testament of Peter A. Tarbe, deceased. The subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, at PUBLIC AUCTION, that valuable PLANTATION, in Bladen county, known by the name of Prospect Hall, (formerly Lalerstedt's, and now belonging to the estate of the late Peter A. Tarbe, Esq.) situated on the west side, and adjoining the north west branch of Cape Fear river, nineteen miles below Fayetteville, and the same distance above Elizabethtown, containing in all about two thousand acres.

This seat, in goodness of soil, salubrity, elegance of situation and buildings, is inferior to few in the state. It consists of two dwelling houses, two kitchens, two barns, a stable, carriage house, blacksmith shop, & a saw mill at a short distance from the river. The creek affording two mill seats, besides being about three miles from Big Swamp, whose waters may be brought by a ditch to supply any machinery that may be established. A liberal credit will be allowed, the security for the payment being perfectly satisfactory.

At the same time and place, will be sold, a considerable stock of cattle, among which, are several pairs of well broken oxen, also horses, sheep and hogs, farming utensils, saw mill tools, blacksmith tools, &c. and other chattel property. The lands may be viewed at any time previous to the sale, by application to Mr. Robert Johnston, residing at the Plantation. Further terms will be made known at the sale.

P. I. TILLINGHAST,
Executor of P. A. Tarbe.

September 4, 1824—11 89.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received by the last arrivals from New York, an additional supply of NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

STUART, BIRDSALL & CO.

September 1, 1824.—79.

Treasury Department,

August 26, 1824.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO the proprietors of the Debt redeemable per Cent. Stock, that the last payment on account of the Principal and Interest of the said stock, will become due on the first of October next ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid on that day at the Treasury, and at the Loan Offices having such stock standing on their books, to the stockholders or to their attorneys, upon the surrender of the original certificates of said stock.

WM H. CRAWFORD.
Secretary of the Treasury.

5:—382

FOR RENT.

TWO convenient Stores, with cellars and wareroom, in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street.

A dwelling House and Lot, south side of Person street, near Mr. Saml Pearce's dwelling, on this lot there is also a small Store House fronting the street, and near the Flour Warehouse.

One vacant lot on Mumford street, under good fence.

One do. do. east side of Winslow street.

One do. do. near the intended canal basin.

The vacant lots will be leased for a term of years, should the applicants prefer leasing.

The whole, or any part of the above which may not be disposed of previous to the 20th inst. will on that day, precisely at 12 o'clock A. M be offered at Auction under the Town House.

HENRY W. AYER *Agent for the owners.*

Fayetteville, Sep. 1st, 1824.

BRANDY, &c.

5 Pipes very superior Cognac Brandy (Seignettes brand) just received and for sale by,

O. P. STARK.

Drafts at sight, on Balti

more, Philadelphia and New-York, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased

By O. P. S.

August 16, 1824—76tf

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received and for sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

August 4, 1824.—74*

QUANTICO CANAL LOTTERY.

FOURTH CLASS.

A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE OF	$5000	is	$5000
5	- -	2000	-	10000
6	- -	1000	-	6000
6	- -	500	-	3000
6	- -	340	-	2040
6	- -	50	-	6900
138	- -	10	-	6900
690	- -	5	-	30360
6072	- -			
6924	PRIZES.	17,550	TICKETS.	$70,200
10626	BLANKS.			

This is a Lottery formed by a ternary combination and permutation of 27 numbers.

The drawing will take place on *Thursday*, the 25th day of *November*, or at a much earlier day, if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

Tickets and Shares may be had on application at the POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE where explanations of this Scheme and Lottery and information generally may be had *gratis*

Whole Ticket $5 00 | Quarters $1 25
Half $2 50

Packages of 9 tickets, warranted to draw at least $20, less the 15 per cent. may also be had for 45 dollars.

Library of St. John's Church.

SUBSCRIBERS are informed, that the Vestry Room, is kept open for the present from 8 to 9 o'clock, (or during Sunday School hours,) every Sabbath for the delivery and return of Books belonging to the above institution. DONATIONS in BOOKS and PERIODICAL WORKS, are respectfully solicited.

JOHN H. NORMENT, *Librarian.*

August 26, 1824.—3t 79.

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

O deep was the gloom on our sad land descending,
And wild was the moan from the tempest's dread form,
While the heroes and sires of our country were bending
Their souls to their God, and their brows to the storm.

Who bounds to the shore from the dark bosom'd ocean,
In the sparkle and pride of his beauty and youth?
His ardent mind burning, his soul all devotion,
To the high cause of Liberty, Justice and Truth?

He joins the bold band, who, with spirits undaunted,
Strive to guard and to win, all man's bosom holds dear;
It is done! they have triumphed! and heaven has granted
Fair Freedom to crown their majestic career.

How lovely the land where the bright sun is flinging
The purple and gold from his throne in the west!
There millions of hearts in their gladness are singing.
There finds the poor exile contentment and rest.

The eagle that rush'd on a torn, bloody pinion,
And soar'd to the sky 'mid the clamors of fight
Now wings his proud way in untroubled dominion,
While the nations all silently gaze on his flight.

Who comes o'er the billows with head bent and hoary,
With full throbbing heart, and with glistening eye?
Past years roll before him—the scene of his glory
Fills his heart with emotions, deep, solemn and high.

Great man! thy lov'd name to the skies is ascending,
A name whose remembrance no time can destroy,
While gladness and grief are within us contending
For all *thou* hast suffer'd, and all *we* enjoy.

We will rank thee with him, who was sent us by heaven—
Ye shall meet in our hearts as in glory ye met,
Spread, ye winds, the glad news! to our wishes is given
The friend of our WASHINGTON, brave *La Fayette*.

LAILA.

LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

From the Harrisburg Chronicle.

The observation of upwards of half a century may not be unacceptable to some who have had less experience in life; if even the facts contained in the remarks I am about making are known to many individuals, the writer of this article has reason to believe that there are many persons who have never reflected on the subject of the causes of disease.—Although the country in general is remarkably healthy for the season of the year, we cannot tell how long it may continue so, and many may be attacked with disease when they are least expecting it.

Sickness arises from natural causes, and may often be prevented by prudence, in the management of the person.—*The most vigorous constitutions, are the most liable to violent fevers.*—Fevers are produced most generally by foul air, sudden transitions from heat to cold, or too great an exposure to damp and wet, when the body is heated, and when the pores are open.

Vital air is so called, because it is peculiarly necessary to respiration. It imparts the gentle vivifying heat to the lungs, which insensibly extends to all parts of the body. Dr. Priestly discovered that plants principally grow at night, when the air is too damp and foul for the human constitution. The close observer will discover, that, when the nights are dry and the air salubrious, plants grow but little and that on clear and warm nights, with heavy dews, plants grow profusely. Hence we must conclude that dew contains but little vital air, and is very pernicious to the human constitution.—Dews in low swampy situations, are more abundant, more unhealthy, and more productive of vegetation than in high situations.

It has been frequently asked *why do more young people take the fever than old?* The answer is obvious: It is because they are less cautious than old people in guarding against it. Their persons are more exposed to the unhealthy atmosphere than that of the old people. Elderly persons generally in the evening retire early to rest, or keep within their houses, whilst young people enjoy the felicity of cooling damps, and dews, and inhale the noxious poison, in unhealthy situations. In the southern climates it is said the people retire to their houses, at night fall, which commences before sundown, and if they do go out more than a few minutes they wrap themselves up in a large cloak, or coat, and throw it off on their return, and thereby guard their bodies against the miasma of the dews.

If the following rules are strictly observed during the months of August and September, they will in all probability be the means of preventing fevers, &c.

1st. Do not sit out in clear calm evenings after sun down, generally on such evenings, there is a great fall of dew, unless it is during the time of a long drought, when the surface of the earth is dry and vegetation has perished. On cloudy and windy nights there will be no dew; if the ground is dry during such nights it will not be unsafe to sit under a thick set tree whose branches extend a distance from its stem.

2d. Do not sit out when the ground is wet, the vapours arising from it are productive of agues.

3d. Do not sit out when the wind blows from the east, or from the south as the air is then too aqueous, and is liable to produce typhus.

4th. Do not sleep with your windows up unless the wind is from the west or north west, as such winds only are healthy; in calm clear nights foul air will rush in at the windows in great abundance, to fill the vacuity occasioned by internal rarefaction.

5th. Do not sleep with the head of your bed under a window in any season, as no window is so close but the rushing in of external air through the crevices will render you unwell.

6th. Keep out of the morning dew as much as your profession or business will allow, until it is dissipated by the sun.

7th. Men who labor out, put on your coats and retire to your houses at sun down, on calm clear evenings, as the dew is very dangerous when your bodies are heated, and your pores are open.

8th. Young people be cautious in calm evenings, not to overheat yourselves by long walks, and by sitting down in the dew to cool. This is very pernicious to health. It is the moment in which you imbibe the deleterious poison, that causes you much pain and distress, and often produces death.

9th. Avoid fogs as much as possible as they destroy the equilibrium of the gases of the air we breathe, and are productive of various diseases. PHILANTHROPIST.

TO THE PHYSICIAN.

Of the Influence of the Winds on Health.

It seems to be the effect of a particular Providence, that we are usually visited in Spring by high winds and storms. Indeed, upon the whole, I cannot for my part consider the winds so pernicious to health as they are commonly accounted, or coincide with Hoffman when he says, that "God has placed his chemical laboratory in the earth, whence issue winds and malignant effluvia." Essential as it is that we should live in a *pure air,* if we would remain healthy, *so essential is it that there should be winds to purify our atmosphere* of the many noxious vapours, which would but too speedily corrupt and infect our juices. In spring, the warm breath of milder breezes opens the bosom of the earth, which was closed throughout the winter. The changeableness of the weather fills the atmosphere with aqueous vapours. The beneficial frost which purified it in winter, now leaves us; and we should therefore have just reason to apprehend unwholesome air and malignant diseases in Spring, did not storms supply the place of frost and cleanse the atmosphere. Hippocrates, in his time, observed, that a wet spring occasions contagious fevers, and the experience of all succeeding physicians proves, that the air, when impregnated with damp vapours, produces dangerous diseases of that kind. Hence it is easy to infer, that Spring would be prolific in such diseases, but for the prevalence at that season of high winds which dispel these vapours and purify the air.

But, it may be objected, *do not these winds bring noxious vapours along with them?* This case is possible enough. Darvieux relates, that Barut was formerly rendered very unhealthy by the sea winds, but that to screen it from them, an Emir caused pines to be planted, and these trees keep off the pernicious marine exhalations, so that the place is now as healthy as any part of the surrounding country. When the Illyrians, apprehensive of a pestilence, consulted Hippocrates on the means of preventing it, he took advantage of this enquiry, and warned the Greeks to guard against the winds which blew from Illyria: "for," said he, "beyond those mountains rages the plague, and these are the passes of those mountains. At such and such a time, the winds of the dog days will blow and bring with them pestilential effluvia into Greece: therefore close up those passes." By this counsel he rescued Greece from the danger of the plague: and the whole prediction rested on the knowledge which Hippocrates had of the course of the regular winds which were accustomed to blow in Greece. Had he in this case quieted their alarms, and assured them that these winds, which were otherwise accounted salubrious, would not do them any injury, he might have brought a dreadful calamity on his country. It is only in the case of winds which recur regularly at a particular season, that such anticipation can be formed. When on the other hand, irregular winds waft pestilential effluvia along with them, this danger cannot be foreseen; and in this manner the winds may, under certain circumstances, prove as detrimental to health, as in others they are beneficial.

This objection warns me, then, not to bestow on the winds in general greater or more unqualified praise than they deserve. So little as we can assert without qualification, that this or the other kind of food, drink, or medicine, is absolutely wholesome or pernicious, so little can the same thing be said of the winds. The winds render the air of a certain country healthy or unhealthy, according as they bring with them from different regions certain vapors, which produce a change either for the better or worse in the atmosphere of that country. If damp sea winds blow over an arid, parched tract, they improve its atmosphere, which dry winds, on the contrary, would deteriorate; but the self same winds would produce the very contrary effect, if it were a low, damp, and swampy region,

It is equally hazardous to pretend to determine the qualities of winds in general.—We cannot positively assert, for example, that an east or north wind is dry, and that a west or south wind is damp; for if an east wind has to traverse an extensive, low, and swampy plain before it arrives at a country, it must fill the atmosphere of the latter with damp and deleterious effluvia.—With us, on the contrary, first sweeping as it does over a vast continent, it is generally of a dry nature, and our invalids are but too sensible of its pernicious effects upon them. A physician, therefore, is liable to involve himself in many contradictions by pronouncing unconditionally on the qualities of winds. The celebrated Hoffman considered the east and north west winds as salubrious, and the west and south as unhealthy. What would our invalids say, if I were to assure them in the very words of that eminent physician, that "the east wind renders body and mind more alert, improves the appetite, sharpens the senses, invigorates the fibres, and imparts a lively color?"—Boerhave was more cautious. He would not venture to determine the properties of wind till he was acquainted with the country in which it was to blow, and its whole vicinity.

Frommond relates extraordinary things of the south wind when it blows in the Azores. "The inhabitants," says he, "then go about as melancholy as if some great misfortune had befallen them. The little children stay within doors quite dull: none of them are to be seen running about and playing in the streets. But as soon as the north wind again begins to blow, all is once more life and bustle." Who would be so bold as to set down the south wind in general, on the strength of this observation, as an enemy to our comfort? and in what a delectable situation we should be placed by a Persian, if he were to add to Frommond's observation the result of his own experience respecting the west and south west winds?

It is known that in Persia these winds, when they pass over heated rocks and marble mountains, carry along with them hot & suffocating vapors; and that, to avoid their dangerous effects, people are obliged to lie flat on the ground, and in that situation to endure heat and anxiety, if they would not drop down dead on the spot. It is only in the night time and on rivers that they are able to withstand it, and for this reason the Persians are not fond of travelling by day. This extreme dryness of the air in Persia is probably the cause of a circumstance which Varro relates, on the authority of Xenophon, concerning the Persians; namely, that their bodies were so exceedingly meagre and dried up, that they never had occasion either to spit or to blow their noses. Herodotus gives us another story on this subject.—He tells us, that owing to the drought of their climate the heads of the Persians are so brittle, that a stone thrown at them passes right through the skull; whereas those of the Egyptians are so hard, that no stone can make any impression on them. It may be so; we will not fall out with the writers of antiquity: but I shall only say, if the Persians were to desire us to throw ourselves at full length on the ground whenever a south wind blows, how we should laugh at them!

Every town, then, and every country has its good and its bad wind, according to the nature of the atmosphere through which that wind has passed; and on this ground I readily admit, that we cannot assert generally that all storms purify the atmosphere. If winds blow long, and without intermission, from unhealthy places, they are not beneficial to a country. But were I to be asked whether an uninterrupted calm or variable winds were more salubrious, I would give the preference to occasional storms. *Every thing on this restless earth must have motion.* It revolves itself upon its axis. The vegetables are shaken by the winds, and mountains and provinces by earthquakes. The sea would soon become putrid, were its waters not kept duly mixed by its incessant agitation. The whole animal kingdom is constantly in motion. Here are tribes which soar into the clouds and sport in the atmosphere—there are others which burrow in the ground. Should the atmosphere alone, then, be able to repose without detriment?—No. Nature knew how to order matters better. She has charged impetuous winds to blow from every quarter, and seldom long together from one point. By their means she not only dissipates the stagnant vapours in the atmosphere, which are like the swamps in low vallies, but also keeps incessantly mixing together vapours of totally different kinds; and she thereby improves the air in the same manner as a skilful cook mixes up a variety of ingredients, which taken separately, are pernicious, in order to compound with them a dish that is wholesome.

Such is, then, the relation to which the winds stand to the health of mankind. But now we come to the question: *What are the particular effects which they produce on every human body?* Here a distinction is to be made. The winds operate on every human body, in the first place, in as much as they change the gravity and properties of the atmosphere; but in this respect they do not act in reality as winds. The second effect is, that which they produce inasmuch as they are air in motion; and it is on this point that I propose to subjoin a few remarks.

When the air is in rapid motion, it presses in the same manner *as if it had become heavier on the surface of the human body:* for it is a well known axiom of natural philosophy, that the power of a body is augmented not only by the increase of its bulk, but also by the increased velocity imparted to it. The augmented pressure of the air particularly affects the lungs, especially of those who are weak in the chest; and every body knows how difficult it is for a man walking against the wind, to get rid of the air that rushes of itself into the lungs. It is, therefore necessary that such persons should be cautious not to injure the chest by too rapid motion against the wind.

The principal effect of winds, however is, *that they dispel the warm atmosphere which constantly surrounds the body,* and in which, if it were visible, we should look like saints encompassed with a nimbus of glory;—or, in other words, the winds cool the human body. They would consequently suppress the transpiration so essential to health, if we were not to use some precaution to keep the pores open by an increase of the internal heat. To this end spirituous liquors and bodily exercises are subservient. When recourse is had to these means, the wind must rather tend to augment than to stop transpiration; for the transpiration of fluids is chiefly owing to their particles being carried away by the particles of caloric, and these pass off rapidly in a cold air. Whoever, therefore, cannot keep himself warm in windy weather, either by exercise or some other means, ought to avoid exposure to it if he has any regard for his health.

I shall hence deduce two inferences which may be useful. Spring is the season when we have to expect many cold, stormy winds. For this reason I warn my readers not to change their winter dress for lighter apparel too early. *Nothing is more liable to give cold than wind.* If I chose to make a parade of quotations on this subject, I should never have done transcribing. Sydenham declared, that "out of a hundred persons ill of colds and inflammation of the lungs, scarcely two would be found who had not brought these disorders on themselves by change of clothing; that is to say, not by dressing too warmly, but not warmly enough." Boerhave coincided in this opinion; and Hoffman recommends that "in Spring, when the weather grows warm, people should beware of exchanging their warm winter apparel for lighter;" and he assures us, that "it would be better to wear the same kind of dress all the year round, so as to prevent the inclement air, in all vicissitudes of weather, from penetrating the pores of the skin." But of what use is all that eminent physicians may have advanced, even though every body must allow it to be true? People follow these rules only so long as they would have done had such rules never been given; and they violate them and sacrifice themselves, as though the salvation of their country required it, merely perhaps to comply with the supposed dictates of fashion.

The second warning which I have to give relates to *a draught or current of air, which is an artificial wind* that we produce in an apartment by the opening of doors and windows standing opposite to one another. An apartment, under such circumstances, should either be avoided altogether, or a person should move about in it to keep up the insensible transpiration, or shun the current of air by retiring into a corner. With these precautions a draught of air in rooms is not only innocent, but to be recommended, because it is the best method of dispersing the noxious effluvia which may have collected in them. It would, consequently, be the height of folly for a person in a profuse perspiration to place himself in a draught for the purpose of cooling himself, like a man whose case is stated by one of our physicians, and who, though previously the picture of health, died on the seventh day of an inflammation of the chest, brought on by this imprudent exposure. To act thus is to run headlong into destruction. Who, indeed, could conceive it to be necessary to forbid such things to persons having the use of their reason? But so it is in our profession. We are obliged to tell people things which their own sense ought to suggest even to the meanest understandings. We have to demonstrate positions which are not more difficult of comprehension, than that a ship must be capable of floating on the water. We have to recommend precautions which, as daily experience shows, cannot be neglected but at the hazard of life. We have to exert all our eloquence to prevail upon them not to die before they absolutely must, and to remain healthy while they may. In physic, more than in any other profession, it is incumbent on a writer to bear in mind the maxim, not to take his readers to be wiser than they really are.

Lon. N. Monthly Magazine.

HUMOUR.

This is a practice
As full of labour as a wise man's art.

An old fellow was set in the pillory for abusing the civil authority; he was afterwards brought before a bench of judges, and threatened with a severe punishment, if they heard of any such doings in future. You shall hear no more (says he,) but I'll serve you a trick which the devil never did. 'And what is that?' said one of the judges. '*I will leave you,' said he.*

Not at home.—Not long since a gentleman near Birmingham, having occasion to see a friend, called at his house and was told he was gone out; to save the trouble of calling again, he expressed a wish to see the mistress, but she also was gone out. That no time might be lost, he requested to see the young master, but he likewise was gone out. Wishing, however not to go without accomplishing his business, on saying he would then walk in, and sit by the fire till one of them returned, he was told by *Pat,* "*Indeed you can't, for that too has gone out.*"

A suit lost.—Mr. Bathel, an Irish Counsellor, celebrated for his wit as well as his practice, was once robbed of a suit of clothes in rather an extraordinary manner. Meeting on the day after, a brother barrister in the hall of the Four Courts, the latter began to condole with him on his misfortune, mingled some expressions of surprize at the thing. "It is extraordinary indeed, my dear friend," replied Bathel, "for without vanity, I may say it is the first *suit* I ever lost."

An impatient gentleman whose veneration for scriptural precepts was great, once sent his servant to change a piece of gold—his wife hearing him repeatedly exclaim, d—n the boy, will he stay forever, cried hold my dear, the scripture recommends patience, and instructs us to wait all the days of our appointed time, until our *change* comes.

MORAL.

Quid leges sine moribus
Vanæ proficiunt?—Hor. Book iii 24.

To gain friends, men must be agreeable as well as useful.—Men seldom give pleasure where they are not pleased themselves; it is necessary, therefore, to cultivate an habitual alacrity and cheerfulness, that in whatever state we may be placed by Providence, whether we are appointed to confer or receive benefits, to implore or to afford protection, we may secure the love of those with whom we transact. For though it is generally imagined, that he who grants favors, may spare any attention to his behaviour, and that usefulness will always procure friends; yet it has been found, that there is an art of granting requests, an art very difficult of attainment; that officiousness and liberality may be so adulterated, as to lose the greater part of their effect; that compliance may provoke, relief may harass, and liberality distress.

No disease of the mind can more fatally disable it from benevolence, the chief duty of social beings, than ill-humour or peevishness; for though it breaks not out in paroxysms of outrage, nor bursts into clamourous turbulence, and bloodshed, it wears out happiness by slow corrosion, and small injuries incessantly repeated. It may be considered as the canker of life, that destroys its vigour, and checks its improvement, that creeps on with hourly depredations, and taints and vitiates what it cannot consume.

RAMBLER, No. 74.

"*The way of transgressors is hard.*"—Several years ago, a man stole a stove from the door of a merchant in Philadelphia, carrying it off in a wheelbarrow.—After he was arrested, he gave account of the number of times he had removed his plunder to different parts of the town in order to escape detection, and it was found by accurate calculation that if he had ultimately succeeded, he would have gained only half a dollar a day, whereas by his usual business he could have earned a dollar a day.

We recommend this little story to the attention of all those who feel any temptation to forsake the honest path of industry.

While the way of transgressors is hard, Wisdom cries, "*my yoke is easy, and my burthen light.*"—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Diligence.—An indolent, inactive young person, who has not been furnished by fortune with independence, is a character held in little estimation, however bright his intellectual capacity, however congenial his natural disposition. *Exertion is a virtue,* and business is so much the duty of us all, that he who expects to be esteemed among respectable citizens, *must be not only willing, but must take his part in the cares of population,* at least so far as to procure to himself the essentials of life. In so doing, he merits the good wishes of his cotemporaries, and insures their assistance.

Industry a better remedy than complaint.—Two farmers, who were neighbors, had their crops of early peas killed by the frost. One of them came to condole with the other on their misfortune.—"Ah!" cried he, 'how unfortunate we have been, neighbor! Do you know I have done nothing but fret ever since? But bless me! you seem to have a fine healthy crop coming up just now. 'What are these?' 'These' cried the other, 'why these are what I sowed immediately after my loss.' 'What! coming up already?' cried the fretter. 'Yes, while you was fretting, I was working.' 'What! and don't you fret when you have a loss?' '*Yes, but I always put it off till I have repaired the mischief.*' 'Lord, why then need you fret at all.' 'True,' replied the industrious gardner, and that's the very reason: in truth it is very pleasant to have no longer reason to think of misfortunes, and it is astonishing how many might be repaired by a little alacrity and energy.

Kindness in a brute.—On Saturday morning last, about 1 o'clock, Mr. James B. Merritt, of the Purchase, set off in haste to call a physician to his wife. When within a ¼ of a mile of the Saw Pit, where the doctor resided, the horse fell, and broke the thigh of Mr. M. in a shocking manner—and immediately walked a short distance towards a house; but, apparently satisfied that the cries of his master for assistance from the family, at that hour of the night were unavailing, returned, and bent his head downward, insomuch that Mr. M. was enabled to lay hold of the mane of the horse, and after a struggle of 20 minutes as he thinks, succeeded in getting the foot of the well leg in the stirrup, and the broken one across the back of the horse. During this time, the faithful animal remained perfectly still—and Mr. M. being thus reinstated upon his horse, though suffering the most excruciating pain, rode to the house of the physician, where his thigh was immediately set; and the doctor dispatched to the relief of his family.—*N. Y. Patriot.*

